

VOLUME VII

MISS STUBBS IS OUT.  
She Will Not Make the Race for Statistician.

The one interesting rumor afloat at the state capital is to the effect that Miss Mary Stubbs, chief of the bureau of statistics by grace of Gov. Hanly, had about decided not to seek the Republican nomination for the office. For months she has been regarded as certain that the one woman holding elective office in the state would go before the next convention and ask for honors usually allotted to members of the opposite sex. The story now is different.

It goes on to relate in an unofficial way that Miss Stubbs will appoint as her chief deputy a man who will be able to ask for and receive the nomination and get himself elected with the understanding that he will confer the chief deputyship upon Miss Stubbs. This would eliminate Miss Stubbs from the race, which at the best would be hazardous as far as the nominating part of it is concerned, and would free her of considerable campaign expense and at the same time guarantee her a good-paying position for four years as the man nominated next spring will be in a position to ask for a second term.

To a man up a tree the situation appears in this way: Miss Stubbs is handicapped in seeking the nomination because of being a woman and even if nominated should have to make sacrifices during the campaign because of being a candidate. On the other hand, the deputyship would not require anything of her but regular duties. It pays \$1,500 a year and the chiefship pays \$3,000. If nominated for the head office, she would probably be limited to one term inasmuch as her father was twice nominated for the office. If given the deputyship by a man now named by her as deputy she would hold the second position four years.

There seems to be considerable foundation for the latest story. One fact that tends to substantiate it is that Miss Stubbs has not yet selected a man for the deputyship to succeed J. L. Peck, who resigned several weeks ago. Miss Stubbs, herself, is not talking about her future political plans but she is doing a heavy thinking part.

Roosevelt Invites Powwow of States.

President Roosevelt has invited the Governors of the states and territories to meet him at the White House May 23, 14 and 15 next to discuss the question of means to conserve the natural resources of the country. Invitations are to be extended to the members of both Houses of Congress and to the Inland Waterways Commission. The importance and manner in which the subject is to be considered are indicated in the President's letter to the Governors, which was made public at the White House Sunday. The letter follows:

"The natural resources of the territory of the United States were, at the time of settlement, richer more varied and more available than those of other equal area on the surface of the earth. The development of these resources has given us for more than a century a rate of increase of population and wealth undreamed of by the men who founded our Government and without parallel in history. It is obvious that the prosperity which we now enjoy rests directly upon these resources.

"In view of these evident facts it seems to me it is time for the country to take account of its natural resources, and to inquire how long they are likely to last. We are prosperous now; we should not forget that it will be just as important to our descendants to be prosperous in their time as it is to us to be prosperous in our time.

Matters to be considered at this conference are not confined to any region, or group of states, but are of vital concern to the Nation as a whole and to all the people. Those subjects include the use and conservation of the mineral resources of the land and the resources of the waters in every part of our territory.

"In order to open discussion, I shall invite a few recognized authorities to present brief descriptions of actual facts and conditions, without argument, leaving the conference to deal with each topic as it may elect. The members of the Inland Waterways Commission will be present, in order to share with me the benefit of information and suggestion and, if desired, to set forth their provisional plans and conclusions."

Caleb Powers III but Appears in Courtroom.

The fifth day of the trial of Caleb Powers was largely consumed in the work of impaneling a jury from the special venire summoned from Harrison county, which arrived at Georgetown, Friday in the charge of Deputy Sheriff A. P. Salyers, of Scott county. The work of selecting a jury and the tender of the counter awards were the interesting features of the forenoon session. Powers was ill Thursday night and the services of a physician were necessary. Powers has been suffering with stomach trouble for the last ten days and the excitement and work in preparing for his trial are doubtless responsible for his physical breakdown. He came into court promptly, however, but looked pale and weak. Many women attended Friday's session for the first time since the opening day.

Just Over Motto.

"In God We Trust," will not be upon any United States coin designed in the future if the president can prevent the use of that motto. He has written a vigorous letter on the subject, copies of which are now being mailed to all correspondents who have sent him protests on the absence of the words on the new gold pieces. In order to make his position on the subject perfectly plain to all the people, Secretary Loeb gave out copies of the letter, which is in part as follows:

Dear Sir:—When the question of the new coinage came up we looked into the law and found there was no warrant therein for putting "In God We Trust" on the coins. As the custom, although without legal warrant, had grown up, however, I might have felt at liberty to keep the inscription had I approved of its being on the coinage. But as I did not approve of it, I did not direct that it should again be put on.

"My own feeling in the matter is due to my very firm conviction that to put such motto on coins or to use it in any kindred manner, not only does no good, but does positive harm, and is in effect irreverence which comes dangerously close to sacrilege. A beautiful and solemn sentence, such as the one in question should be treated and uttered only with fine reverence which necessarily implies a certain exaltation of spirit. Any use which tends to cheapen it and, above all, any use which tends to secure its being treated in a spirit of levity is to be regretted. It is a motto which is indeed well to have inscribed on our great national monuments, in our temples of justice, in our legislative halls and in buildings such as those at West Point and Annapolis—in short, wherever it will tend to arouse and inspire a lofty emotion. But it seems to me eminently unwise to cheapen such a motto by use on coins, just as it would cheapen it by use on postage stamps, or in advertisements.

"In all my life I have never heard any human being speak reverently of this motto on the coins, or show any sign of its having appealed to any high emotion in him. But I have literally hundreds of times heard it used as an occasion of, and incentive to, the sneering ridicule which it is above all things undesirable that so beautiful and exalted a phrase should excite. For example throughout the long contest, extending over several decades on the free coinage question, the existence of this motto on the coins was a constant source of jest and ridicule and this was unavoidable. Every one must remember the innumerable cartoons and articles based on phrases like "In God we trust for the short other eight cents." "In God we trust for the 37 cents we do not pay," and so forth and so on.

"Surely I am well within bounds when I say that use of a phrase which invites constant levity of this type is most undesirable. If congress alters the law and directs me to replace on the coins the sentence in question the direction will be immediately put into effect; but I very earnestly trust that the religious sentiment of the country, the spirit of reverence in the country, will prevent any such action being taken.

"Sincerely yours,  
Theodore Roosevelt."

Blanks Sent to Auditors.

Copies of blanks needed in the operation of the new public depository law have been forwarded to the county auditors by John C. Billheimer, Auditor of State. Mr. Billheimer received numerous requests for the forms and many questions in regard to the methods to be used when the law goes into effect. These blanks, when they are received by the county auditor, will be reproduced in any number desired by the county. It will be necessary for all county and township and town and city officials and for all banks wishing to qualify as depositories to be supplied with these blanks.

The expense of printing the blanks will be borne by the various counties. Five different blanks compose a set. One blank is to be used by the banks in proposing to receive public funds, another is the blank surety company bond to be furnished by the depository, another the blank personal bond, another the blank to be used by the boards of finance in giving notice that they will accept proposals from banks wishing to become depositories. The blanks were prepared in the office of James Bingham, Attorney-General, by H. M. Dowling, assistant Attorney-General.

Defects Exist in Warships.

Serious errors in battleship construction continue to be made by the navy department, regardless of the warnings of the board of inspection and survey, according to the leading editorial in the November issue of The Navy.

It charges that there are many defects in all the new battleships arising from the helter-skelter method with which planning and building is carried on. Reorganization of the administrative system of the navy department is recommended as the only cure for the imperfections which threaten to be perpetual in future ships.

To Return for Trial.

All doubt of the future course of William S. Taylor and Charles Finley, ex-governor and ex-secretary of state of Kentucky, exiles in Indiana, since the shooting of Governor Goebel, was dispelled Monday when Mr. Taylor said that he has not decided on a date on which he will return any more definitely than the first of the year. He said he certainly is going back.

Governor-elect Willson, of Kentucky was at Indianapolis for a few hours Sunday night and left late for Washington. He came to visit with his wife's family, Mrs. Willson accompanying him. So far as known, Messrs. Willson and Taylor did not have a consultation. But friends of Taylor said Willson and the best report obtainable is that Taylor telephoned congratulations to Willson.

Mr. Willson said, "I did not come to see Mr. Taylor. I could not come to see one who may have a case before me. I do not want to see him now and I'm sure that he does not want to see me now. The cases of Messrs. Taylor and Finley, like that of Caleb Powers are on the court docket of the commonwealth of Kentucky and of course must be tried like any other cases. But if Mr. Taylor and Mr. Finley come back to Kentucky they must have a speedy trial and a fair and impartial one. Neither of these men want anything else. The people of Kentucky are tired of hearing of these cases. I shall take my office as governor Dec. 3.

"Messrs. Taylor and Finley will come when I send for them, and I will send for them when I find that the court is ready to try them. I shall protect them when they come and shall insist that they have a fair trial.

"I have never communicated with either of them since they left Kentucky. I know both of them very well. I am convinced that they were turned out of office by fraudulent action of the legislature after they were elected by clear majorities. All Kentucky knows that as well as I.

"These men know they will get a fair trial when they return. During the four years that I am governor we are going to have law and order in Kentucky.

Cities of Richmond Class Puzzled by New Law.

The city officers of Richmond, Ind., are much exercised over what they believe is a serious defect in the depository law in so far as it affects cities of the Richmond class. In Wayne county, as well as in numerous other counties of the State, the county treasurer is the ex-officio treasurer of the county-seat city. He collects the city taxes and under a provision of the law pays over to the city (monthly) all taxes collected for such city. Under the depository law the county treasurer must deposit daily all funds that come into his hands and it is specifically provided that they can not be directed to various funds until the semi-annual periods of distribution.

The Richmond city officers contend that under this law the city collections can not be paid over to the city by the county treasurer as is now the case, but must remain in the depositories until the semi-annual distribution of funds takes place. Under existing conditions in Richmond it is necessary for the city treasurer to have funds on hand to meet current expenses, and under the law now in force the monthly settlements with the county treasury have obliterated all difficulty. The county treasurer says that he sees no way by which he can pay the city its share of taxes in monthly installments, if the depository law is to be strictly adhered to.

Russians Salute Taft.

Secretary Taft arrived at Vladivostok at noon Sunday on board the cruiser Rainbow. The Rainbow was conveyed by the cruisers Chatanooga and Galveston. When the American vessels entered the Golden Horn they were met by the Russian gunboat Salutes were exchanged with the land batteries.

The Rainbow anchored off shore, guarded by the Chatanooga and the Galveston. The Secretary and his party remained on board until their departure from Vladivostok over the Transiberian railroad for St. Petersburg at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning. An imperial car has been placed at Mr. Taft's disposal and the Emperor of Russia has detailed military and naval aides to accompany him.

General Peluga, the commandant of this port, and other naval, military and civil officials called on Mr. Taft Sunday afternoon. It is probable that from St. Petersburg Mr. Taft will journey direct to Hamburg and sail for New York on December 7 on board the steamer President Grant.

Broke Clavicle Kissing.

From Killingsworth, Conn., comes the story of how James Brockett, while kissing his sweetheart Miss Hattie Leonard, good night, Friday, fractured his collar-bone. He blames his prospective father-in-law for his misfortune because, he says Samuel Leonard shouted from his bedroom: "There is another night coming, why don't you let Hattie go to bed? She's got to make butter tomorrow." Brockett started to leave, and on the landing embraced the girl. He slipped on the frost-covered pavement. The father then had to get out of bed, hitch up a team and take the young man to a doctor.

German Societies to Fight 'Coercive Laws.'

The United German societies of Ft. Wayne, have adopted by unanimous vote resolutions pledging members not to support candidates for office who have not pledged themselves to resist the further enactment of what they call "coercive laws" regarding the observance of Sunday and the regulation of saloons.

The German Alliance, of Ft. Wayne, is a union of most of the German societies of the city. It is a member of the State Federation of German societies of Indiana and the State federation belongs to the National German Alliance which recently held its national convention in New York. It claims a membership of a million and a half citizens of German or of German descent in the forty States.

The purpose of the national alliance its members say, is to "awaken and strengthen the sense of unity among the people of German origin in America; to promote the political power of united action to protect such legitimate desires and interests as are not inconsistent with the common good of the country and the rights and duties of good citizens." It has also a purpose to check "nativistic encroachments."

The resolutions which have just been given to the public are prefaced with an extended statement "in decent regard for the opinions of the world," to show that the difference between a monarchy and a republic is that a republic is governed by the consent of the governed. It is asserted that the laws objected to are enacted by legislatures controlled by rural voters because cities do not have the representation they deserve.

The statement says that the United German societies will, "before the primaries, investigate the position of the candidates in regard to Sunday laws. It will not support candidates who are for a rigorous enforcement of the Sunday laws, and in this it is in harmony with the majority of the inhabitants of Ft. Wayne. For this purpose it will combine with organizations such as the Irish and the Franks-Americans, also with such organizations consisting of American-born citizens which likewise do not believe in the enforcement of mediaeval coercive laws."



HON. (7) CLAY W. METSKER.

Indicted by the Marshall County Grand Jury October Term, 1907. Description: Age 38 years, height 4 feet 11 inches, dark eyes, gray hair, smooth shaven and weighs 97½ pounds. If discovered notify Sheriff or chief of police, Plymouth, Indiana.

County Treasurer Must Collect.

The following letter was received by County Treasurer James Grant, from the State Board of tax commissioners:

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 13, 1907. Treasurer of Marshall County, Plymouth, Ind.

Dear Sir:—The law makes it the duty of the State Board of Tax Commissioners "to see that all taxes due the State are collected" and "to enforce penalties prescribed by any revenue law of the State for disobedience of its provisions."

Upon investigation we find that there is a large amount of delinquent tax that can and should be collected. The law provides that after you have made diligent effort to collect the same, and have failed, you shall certify such facts to the Prosecuting Attorney who shall bring such action as is necessary and can attach property and garnish wages.

We must insist that you exhaust every provision of the law for the collection of the delinquent tax of your county.

If taxes have to be collected by the Prosecuting Attorney, each person, in addition to paying the amount now due from them, will have to pay all court costs and the prosecutor's fee of ten dollars.

Very respectfully,  
Fred A. Sims, Chairman.

John E. Reed, Secy.

Slain in Saloon Fight.

Thomas Flager, of Evansville, aged 26 years, was knifed and killed by John Klaser, aged 24, in a saloon fight Wednesday night. Flager's throat was cut from ear to ear. The cause of the fight is unknown. Flager ran from the saloon and down an alley a short distance until he fell to the ground from loss of blood. There he was found by Merchant Policeman Dering. He died in an ambulance at the door of St. Mary's hospital. The police got on to the case quickly, but have not yet caught Klaser.

Rises from Grave to Home.

Michael McCabe walked out of his grave Wednesday and back to the cottage where his "wake" had been held two nights ago and his wife and children were mourning his death. Henceforth his name will live in the legends of mine's hereabouts as the hero of one of the most amazing escapes from death ever recorded.

For almost four days and nights—to be exact, eighty-eight hours—McCabe lay in a crevice of the earth 450 feet below the surface. Early on Saturday he was digging in a shaft of the draper colliery at Gilberton, near Mahanoy City, Pa., when an unlucky shot brought the earth down upon him, cutting off all escape.

That was bad enough, but the knowledge that what he felt would be his grave lay directly underneath the home in which his wife and children awaited his coming sent a peculiar poignancy to his plight.

Since Saturday, when the top of the chamber in which he was working caved in and caused a rush of culm and water from the surface, re-lays of workmen toiled unceasingly to reach McCabe. Shortly after midnight Tuesday night the rescuers detected a scratching noise which told them that McCabe was still living and with renewed vigor fresh reliefs were put to work with the result that at 5 o'clock Wednesday morning he was reached.

McCabe was more nearly dead than alive when reached. He had not changed his position from the time the rush occurred, as he feared that by moving about another rush of culm might start which would end his life.

After he realized that he was saved and had recovered a little of his strength McCabe told this story of his experience:

"When the shot went off it took down the whole roof for 120 feet, they tell me. The slush coming down put my light out. If I had been six inches farther out I would have been caught. Right away I knew I was cut off. The first thing I did was to say my prayers, and I thought of the wife and kids right above me. I was praying for them more than for myself. I knew I would come out all right. But there I was down in the earth and they were right above me. If I could dig my way up I would come out in my own cellar. And I kept thinking of my wife, and there thinking she'd never see me again.

"I was in a space about ten feet square, but the highest part was only four feet, so I couldn't stand up. I had only one match and I saved that. I didn't know but maybe the water would rise and I kept the match so as to be able to find higher ground if I had to. Besides you never can tell about fire damp after a fall.

"So I spent the whole time in the dark. I found a couple of old dynamite boxes and I put together for a bed, and after a while I went to sleep. When I woke up I was hungry. I had some tobacco with me and chewed some of that. The tobacco kept me from getting hungry, but after a while that wouldn't do.

"I think I took a long sleep, for when I woke up I felt as empty as an old powder can. I couldn't stand it any longer, so I commenced to sip the oil out of my lamp. The oil kept me from getting weak. There must be lots of nourishment in it. I broke off chips of wood and chewed them and swallowed a little when I got it fine. It didn't go bad mixed with the oil. When I got thirsty I caught handfuls of the sulphur water dripping from the rocks. It was pretty strong, but there wasn't anything else on tap.

"It must have been some time Tuesday that I heard the men working, and I knew help was near. That last two hours seemed longer than days."

Financial Situation is Best for Three Weeks.

Improvements over the conditions prevailing a week ago is reported in nearly all Chicago banks. Messages received by Chicago bankers from New York indicate a much easier feeling there also, and cities farther West report improvement. All things considered, the financial situation is probably better now than it has been at any time since the clearing house certificate rule went into effect three weeks ago.

More banks in Chicago have been informed that return shipments of currency may be expected in the immediate future. This does not mean that any big return movement of currency is expected at this time. The movement of cash back to the financial centers this fall is expected to be slow, of course, as Western institutions want it to carry more than the ordinary amount of reserves under present circumstances. The currency demand on city banks for currency shipments is insignificant now, however, as compared with what it was three weeks ago, and the fact that any of the country institutions are willing to return cash to city correspondents is accepted as a sign of improving conditions. People in the city of Chicago have become accustomed to the new order, and bankers can handle their business more easily.

A banker said that conditions are rapidly getting back to normal and that Chicago and Western banks would be prepared to return to a cash basis as soon as New York set the example.

Gift to Hospital.

The Chicago, Lake Shore and South Bend Railroad company, building between South Bend and Chicago, which line has now been completed to a point near Porter and which extends along the lake hills north of Chesterton, has given \$200 to the sisters of St. Francis for St. Margaret's hospital in Hammond. The sisters of the order are preparing to construct a new building, as the present hospital is too small, and the \$200 donated is for the building fund.

Where Belongs the Credit.

The Fort Wayne Daily News, the leading Republican newspaper in the Twelfth district, doesn't propose to let the Prohibitionists absorb or appropriate any credit whatsoever for the progress that has been made during the past year in the matter of wiping out saloons throughout the country. The leading editorial in The News of last Saturday was worded in this peppy fashion:

The Prohibition party leaders are preening themselves considerably on the recent victories of the temperance forces of the country, and announce that their national convention next year will be the biggest ever. Said one of them last Wednesday: "The result of the elections shows that the Prohibition party is sweeping the country and is the only party to obtain results." This bumptious speech is fairly representative of the attitude of the leaders of that alleged party, and if their utterances are sincere they are the most deluded lot of men out of the mad house. For the temperance cause has advanced not because of the Prohibition party, but in spite of it. For years this party has been dominated by a lot of incendiary radicals, whose intemperate language intolerant impeachments, and ill-advised conduct have been the greatest asset the liquor business has had. They have viciously assailed every public man who failed to subscribe to their grotesque declarations, and by their irresponsible, reckless and untruthful charges have alienated and disgusted thousands of people who at heart bitterly opposed the saloon.

Take their course of action here in Indiana for example. The Prohibition party has arrayed itself victoriously against every temperance measure now on our statute books. It has been unalterably opposed to any legislation whatever that would not obliterate the liquor business at one fell swoop. It has sneered at the suggestion of gradual amelioration and has arrogantly demanded "all or nothing" savagely assailing the legislature for not granting its commands. At the last session of the general assembly the Prohibition party leaders joined hands with the saloon forces of Indiana to fight the proposed \$1000 license law, and by their delicious clack created such a diversion that a number of wavering statesmen voted against the measure, offering as an excuse that "the temperance people were opposed to it."

In not a single instance was the Prohibition party a factor in Tuesday's elections. In some cases victories for temperance were achieved through the Republican party and in other instances through the Democratic party, but nowhere through the instrumentality of the wild-eyed "prohs." The claims of the leaders of that noisy organization are absurd on their face and are easily disproved by the consultation of the returns. Not a single Prohibitionist was elected in the whole country, so far as the information of The News goes, yet in every state they had "tickets" in the field—tickets whose only effect was to withdraw from the temperance cause a power which should have been exerted in its interest."

Henry George Urges Postal Savings Banks.

Henry George Jr. was the principal speaker at the single tax conference at Murray Hill Lyceum at New York Monday night. Others who spoke were Mayor Brand Whitlock of Toledo, Ohio, Raymond Robins of Chicago and William Lloyd Garrison.

Mr. George prefaced his remarks with a discussion of the late financial upheaval, and as a remedy for currency stringency advocated the postal savings banks system. Even this, however, or any other elastic currency plan, would not prevent business depression he said, because "the cause of such depressions goes deeper—to the root of production, the land."

The two fundamental, primary factors in production," continued Mr. George, "are the natural factor, land, and the human factor, labor; and whatever touches either of these goes to the seat of business activity because it reaches the foundation of all production. In all times of prosperity speculation is a-foot, and of all forms of speculation that which is most far-reaching and important is in land."

"How prevent these depressions? By preventing land speculation! How prevent land speculation? By taxation. Lift all the tax burdens from labor and the fruits of production and pile them on land values regardless of improvements—on ground or economic rent. That would destroy land speculation—kill land monopoly. The price of land could not then mount to eat out industrial prosperity; and an industrial depression in what should be a country of plenty for all would thereupon be a thing of the past."

Largest Grain Exports.

Bradstreet's estimate of the exports of grain show that the exports of wheat last week were the largest for any week in five years, except one week in November, 1905. The clearance of grain for the week, with comparisons, follows:

Wheat, flour included, 6,192,944 bushels, against 5,459,593 bushels week before last, 3,742,331 bushels in last week last year; for the fiscal year to date, 79,920,352 bushels, contrasted with 70,564,703 bushels last year; corn, 1,133,488 bushels, compared with 712,501 bushels week before last, and 1,220,352 bushels in last week last year; for the fiscal year to date 19,206,282 bushels, against 16,717,435 bushels last year.

Slow Work Getting Jury.

Attorney Wilson for the defense in the trial of Caleb Powers, at Georgetown, Ky., Saturday asked Judge Morris for time to prepare a motion challenging the entire venire of 100 men from Harrison county.

The defense had men follow the deputy sheriffs into Harrison county and watched their conduct in summoning veniremen. It is said some startling charges will be made in the motion of the defense for the dismissal of the veniremen. When court convened Saturday the examination of veniremen was continued. Sixty-three of the 100 men selected from Harrison county had been examined Friday and but five men accepted.

Disease and Death in Indiana in October.

The Monthly Reports to the State Board of Health, just tabulated and analyzed, and printed in the Monthly Bulletin, show better conditions for October, 1907, than existed in October, 1906. The deaths were fewer and sickness less. The most prevalent malady was typhoid fever. It was reported as existing in every county in the state. The typhoid deaths numbered 140 against 150 in the corresponding month last year. Total deaths 2701, rate 11.8. In October last year 2847 deaths, rate 21.6.

The order of prevalence of the various diseases was as follows: Typhoid fever, bronchitis, tonsillitis, rheumatism diphtheria and croup, pneumonia, influenza, diarrhoea, intermittent fever, pleuritis inflammation of the bowels, measles, dysentery erysipelas, cholera infantum, typho-malarial fever, whooping cough, chickenpox, cholera morbus, smallpox, puerperal fever, cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Consumption caused 304 deaths against 23 in the preceding October. There were 34 diphtheria deaths and the disease was reported in 84 of the 92 counties. Doubtless, it existed in mild if not in severe form in every county. Not a little of what is diagnosed tonsillitis, has proven to be diphtheria. Epidemics have prevailed in various localities, but at this writing accurate accounts cannot be given. At Plainfield, Hendricks county, the cases have numbered over 20 and at this time the disease seems to be spreading into the country. The efforts to arouse the interest of parents, in the work of prevention, have not been satisfactorily successful.

The average parent waits until the child is attacked before becoming interested sufficiently to make a fight. Pneumonia caused 160 deaths, the death rate for the cities being 84.9 per 100,000, and for the country 60.9. Influenza was not very prevalent, only 3 deaths being caused by it during the month. Cancer reaped its usual harvest, 113 deaths being credited to this cause; in the corresponding month last year 114. There were 219 deaths by violence.

ENRICHED BY MAIL.

C. E. Marshall, Who Advertised Jewelry for Sale, Reported Missing After Reaping Harvest.

Charles E. Marshall, who for two weeks conducted a mail order business at 284 Washington boulevard, Chicago, offering "\$50,000 worth of bankrupt jewelry" at something like 1 cent on the dollar, wasn't there Sunday afternoon when Col. James E. Stuart, chief inspector of the post-office, called to see him. Several thousand people all over the country had sent money to Marshall, attracted by his advertisement, "Buy Your Christmas Gifts Now," would be disappointed, the colored thought.

He found several hundred copies of newspapers containing Marshall's advertisement, several hundred letters from publishers, and nearly 200 bills for advertising.

Before Marshall took alarm and fled it is believed he must have gathered in between \$15,000 and \$20,000 from persons who had an idea they could buy diamond rings at \$5 each. And he was there only two weeks. Inspector Stuart put a stop order on the rest of the mail.

Col. Stuart had gone down to his office in the federal building to do a little work before dinner when he received a complaint about Marshall. "This complaint was to the effect that 'one of the biggest, boldest, and most successful cons of its kind ever perpetrated in Chicago and perhaps in the United States has come to light with the disappearance of Chas. E. Marshall, jewelry jobber.' 'Although in operation only a short time,' the complaint went on, 'the army of victims extends from coast to coast and it is believed that when all the victims have been heard from the total will reach from \$25,000 to \$50,000.'

"In addition to this huge sum must be added the thousands of dollars of credit that Marshall managed to secure from hundreds of papers throughout the country for advertising space in their publications.

"Without a rating in any mercantile agency, without a known account in any bank and with but little capital, but his colossal nerve and audacity, Marshall managed to reach millions of people by means of the daily and weekly papers, some of them the most careful and conservative in the country."

This office received a letter from said office Marshall, containing the following advertisement, which he asked to be run, and a bill for the same mailed to him. Same was discarded, however:

\$500 REWARD.

For name of one dissatisfied customer! \$50,000 worth bankrupt jewelry. Lot 1—3,000 silver and heavy plate gold watches, richly engraved; ladies' and gentlemen's sizes; fine timekeepers, at \$3. Lot 2—2,500 heavy plated gold watches, beautifully engraved; excellent timekeepers, at \$4. Lot 3—2,000 extra heavy plated gold watches, ladies' and gentlemen's, finely engraved, a remarkable bargain at \$5. Diamond rings, \$5 \$10, \$15; very small stones, but genuine diamonds. All goods delivered by mail post-paid, and your money back if you are not delighted. Buy Christmas gifts now. A charm free with first 5,000 orders.

C. E. Marshall, 384 Washington-blvd., Chicago.

Acquittal Voted for Mrs. Sladek.

Mary Sladek is pronounced not guilty of the poisoning of her mother. The jury, which for two weeks had been listening to evidence in the case, returned this verdict at 10:55 o'clock Friday night and the remarkable case was at an end.

There remains an indictment against the young woman on a similar charge of poisoning her father, Frank Mette, and so she was sent back to jail for the night. It is not likely, however, that the other case will be pressed, for the evidence is precisely similar to that on which she was acquitted Friday night.

Mary Sladek has been on trial on the charge of poisoning her mother, Mrs. Mary Mette, at her residence, 2849 North Harding avenue, Chicago, last spring. Another indictment charging her with poisoning her father, Frank Mette, remains undisposed of. The state declared that Mrs. Sladek had planned to exterminate the whole family.

Since she has been under arrest a baby was born to her. In order that the child might not have the stigma of being born in jail, Mrs. Sladek was taken to the county hospital and guarded there until able to go again to the jail.